

cycle; it is the difference between the systolic or diastolic or minimum p.'s.

impact of effective reproduction due to environmental factors on the phenotype.

the force driving atoms or molecules to leave a solid and enter into solution (i.e., to dissolve).

the absolute p. to which gases are referred under standard conditions (STPD), i.e., 760 mm Hg, 760 torr, or 1013.25 mm (i.e., 101,325 Pa).

the intracardiac p. during or resulting from systolic contraction of a cardiac chamber; the highest arterial blood pressure during any given ventricular cycle.

p., p. across the wall of a cardiac chamber or of a vessel. In the heart, transmural p. is the resultant of the p. minus the extravascular (i.e., pericardial) p. and is, during, i.e., true filling, of the cardiac chamber of the heart when this is done during diastole. Since the pericardial p. normally approximates zero, the filling p. (usually the intracardiac diastolic mean p.), obviating the complex of measuring pericardial p.

thoracic p., the difference between the p. of the inspired air in the mouth and the pleural p. around the lungs, measured when the airway is open; thus, it includes not only the transmural p. of the lung but also any drop in p. along the tracheobronchial tree during flow.

trans-thoracic p., the p. in the pleural space measured relative to the p. of the ambient atmosphere outside the chest; the transmural p. across the chest wall.

vapor p., the partial p. exerted by the vapor phase of a liquid.

ventricular filling p., the p. in the ventricle as it fills with blood, usually equivalent to the mean atrial p. when there is no A-V valvular gradient. Atrial p. can be used in place of transmural p. because pericardial pressure usually varies between -2 and +2 mm Hg and hence is negligible. During cardiac tamponade, pericardial and atrial p.'s equilibrate so that transmural p. is zero and the high atrial p.'s cannot be "filling" p.'s.

wedge p., the intravascular pressure reading obtained when a catheter is advanced until it completely occludes a small blood vessel or is sealed in place by inflation of a small cuff; commonly measured in the lung to estimate left atrial pressure.

end-expiratory p. (ZEEP), airway p. which, at the end of expiration, equals atmospheric p.

ster-num (prē'ster-nūm). *syn manubrium of sternum.*

sup-pu-ra-tive (prē-sūp-yū-rā-tiv). Denoting an early stage of inflammation prior to the formation of pus.

syn-ap-tic (prē-sī-nāp'tik). Pertaining to the area on the proximal side of a synaptic cleft.

sys-to-le (prē-sis-tō-lē). That part of diastole immediately preceding systole. *syn late diastole.*

sys-to-le (prē-sis-tō-lē). Late diastolic, relating to the interval immediately preceding systole.

tar-sal (prē-tar'sāl). Denoting the anterior, or inferior, portion of the tarsus.

tec-ta (prē-tek'tā). Orad to the hidden part of the duodenum.

tec-tum (prē-tek'tūm). *syn pretecal area.*

thy-ro-id, thy-ro-i-de-al, thy-ro-i-de-an (prē-thī'royd, thī-royd-ē-āl, thī-royd-ē-an). Anterior to or preceding the thyroid gland or cartilage.

tib-i-al (prē-tib'ē-āl). Relating to the anterior portion of the leg denoting especially certain muscles.

trache-al (prē-trā'hē-āl). Anterior to the trachea; denoting especially the middle layer of deep cervical fascia.

tre-ma-tic (prē-tre-mā'tik). Relating to the cranial surface of a blemish cleft [pre- + G. *trēma*, perforation]

ty-m-pan-ic (prē-tim-pā'n'ik). Anterior to the drum of the ear.

valence (prē-vā-lens). The number of cases of a disease existing in a given population at a specific period of time (period p.) or at a particular moment in time (spot p.).

ven-tive (prē-ven'tiv). *syn prophylactic* (1). [*L. prae-venio, -ventus*, to come before, prevent]

**pre-ver-te-bral** (prē-ver'tē-brāl). Anterior to the body of a vertebra or of the vertebral column; denoting especially the deepest layer of deep cervical fascia and the muscles on the anterior aspect of the vertebral column.

**pre-ves-i-cal** (prē-ves'ī-kāl). Anterior to the bladder; denoting especially the retropubic space. [pre- + *L. vesica*, bladder]

**pre-vi-us** (prē-vē-ls). Obstructing; denoting anything blocking the passages in childbirth. [*L. prae*, before, + *via*, way]

**Pre-vo-tel-la** (prē-vō'tel'ah). Newly created genus of Gram-negative, nonmotile, nonsporeforming, obligately anaerobic, chemorganotrophic, and pleomorphic rods.

*P. di'siens*, *syn Bacteroides distiens*.

*P. melanog'nica*, a species found in the mouth, feces, infections of the mouth, soft tissue, respiratory tract, urogenital tract, and the intestinal tract. Implicated in periodontal disease; seen in aspiration. The type species of *Prevotella*. *syn Bacteroides melanogenicus*.

*P. or'al-is*, *syn Bacteroides oralis*.

*P. o'ris*, *syn Bacteroides oris*.

*Pre vo-tel-la di'siens*. See under *Prevotella*.

*Pre vo-tel-la or'al-is*. See under *Prevotella*.

*Pre vo-tel-la o'ris*. See under *Prevotella*.

**pre-zone** (prē'zōn). *syn prozone.*

PRF Abbreviation for prolactin-releasing factor.

PRH. Abbreviation for prolactin-releasing hormone.

**pri-a-pism** (prī'ā-pizm). Persistent erection of the penis, accompanied by pain and tenderness, resulting from a pathologic condition rather than sexual desire; a term loosely used as a synonym for satyriasis. [see priapus]

**pri-a-pus** (prī'ā-pūs). *syn penis*. [*fr. L. Priapus* (G. *Priapos*), god of procreation]

**Prib-now** (prī'b'now). David, 20th-century U.S. molecular biologist. *see Pribnow box*.

**Price**, Ernest Arthur, English biochemist, \*1882. *see Carr-P. reaction*.

**Price-Jones**, Cecil, English hematologist, 1863-1943. *see Price-Jones curve*.

**Priestley**, John Gillies, British physiologist, 1880-1941. *see Haldane-P. sample*.

**pril-o-caine hy-dro-chlo-ride** (prī'lō-kān). 2-(propylamino)-o-propionotoluidide hydrochloride; a local anesthetic of the amide type, related chemically and pharmacologically to lidocaine hydrochloride; used for peridural, caudal, and nerve blocks, and for regional and infiltration anesthesia. *syn propitocaine hydrochloride*.

**pri-ma-cy** (prī-mā-sē). The state of being primary, or foremost in rank or importance. [*see primary*]

**genital p.**, in psychoanalysis, the primary characteristic of the genital phase of psychosexual development, i.e., the libido becomes preponderantly concentrated in the penis.

**oral p.**, in psychoanalysis, the primary characteristic of the oral phase of psychosexual development, i.e., the libido is concentrated mainly in the oral zone.

**pri-mal** (prī'māl). 1. First or primary. 2. *syn primordial* (2).

**pri-mal scene**. In psychoanalysis, the actual or fantasized observation by a child of sexual intercourse, particularly between the parents.

**pri-ma-quine phos-phate** (prī'mā-kwin). 8-[(4-Amino-1-methylbutyl)amino]-6-methoxyquinoline phosphate (1:2); an antimalarial agent especially effective against *Plasmodium vivax*, terminating relapsing vivax malaria; usually administered with chloroquine.

**p. p. sensitivity**, a sensitivity to p. p. observed in individuals with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency.

**pri-mary** (prī'mā-ē). 1. The first or foremost, as a disease or symptoms to which others may be secondary or occur as complications. 2. Relating to the first stage of growth or development. *syn primordial*. [*L. primarius*, fr. *primus*, first]

**pri-mary re-nin-ism** (ren'in-izm). Overproduction of renin by juxtaglomerular cells in the absence of a stimulus (such as de-

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**p. gallate**, propyl 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoate; an antioxidant for emulsions.

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**impression t.**, a receptacle used to carry and confine plastic impression material when making an impression of oral structures.

**traz-o-done hy-dro-chlo-ride** (traz'ô-dôn). 2-[3-[4-(m-Clorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]-s-triazolo[4,3- $\alpha$ ]pyridin-2(1H)-one monohydrochloride; an antidepressant structurally unrelated to other antidepressants.

**Teacher Collins.** see Collins.

**treacle** (trê'kl). 1. Molasses, a viscous syrup that drains from sugar-refining molds. 2. A saccharine fluid. 3. Formerly, a remedy for poison, hence any effective remedy. see also *theriaca*. [M.E. *triacle*, antidote, fr. L. *theriaca*, antidote to snake bite, fr. G. *thériakos*, pertaining to wild beasts]

**treat** (trê). To manage a disease by medicinal, surgical, or other measures; to care for a patient medically or surgically. [Fr. *traiter*, fr. L. *tracto*, to drag, handle, perform]

**treatment** (trê'ment). Medical or surgical management of a patient. see also therapy, therapeutics. [Fr. *traitement* (see treat)] active t., a therapeutic substance or course intended to ameliorate the basic disease problem, as opposed to supportive or palliative t. Cf. causal t.

**Carrel's t.**, t. of wound surfaces by intermittent flushing with Dakin's solution. syn *Dakin-Carrel t.*

**causal t.**, t. aimed at reversing the causal factor in a disease.

**conservative t.**, a course of therapeutic action designed to avoid harm, with less possibility of benefit than more risky actions.

**Dakin-Carrel t.**, syn *Carrel's t.*

**dietetic t.**, treatment of a clinical condition with a specific diet.

**empiric t.**, a t. based on experience, usually without adequate data to support its use.

**endodontic t.**, syn root canal t.

**Goeckerman t.**, a t. for psoriasis; the involved areas are painted with a solution of coal tar, or are covered with crude coal tar ointment and subsequently irradiated with ultraviolet (UVB).

**heat t.**, in dentistry, a method of controlled temperature handling of metals so as to change the microscopic structure and thus the physical properties. see also temper, anneal.

**insulin coma t.**, rarely used t. of major mental illness by means of hypoglycemic coma induced by insulin.

**insulin shock t.**, formerly used t. for serious mental disorders in which the patient was given insulin to induce a seizure; supplanted by electroshock therapy.

**isoserum t.**, therapeutic use of serum taken from a person having or having had the same disease as the patient under treatment.

**Kenny's t.**, a method for the t. of anterior poliomyelitis; the affected parts are wrapped in woolen cloth wrung out with hot water; after the acute stage of the disease has passed, the limbs are passively exercised to reeducate the paralyzed muscles.

**light t.**, syn phototherapy.

**medicinal t.**, t. of disease by hygienic and pharmacologic remedies, as distinguished from invasive surgical procedures.

**Mitchell's t.**, t. of mental illness by rest, nourishing diet, and a change of environment. syn *Weir Mitchell t.*

**moral t.**, a type of milieu therapy utilized in the 19th century, emphasizing religious doctrine and benevolent guidance in activities of daily living; as such it was a form of psychotherapy as opposed to somatic t. such as bloodletting and purging.

**Naheim t.**, t. of certain cardiac affections by baths in water through which carbonic acid gas is bubbling, followed by resting exercises. syn *Naheim bath*, *Schott t.* [Bad *Naheim*, W. Germany]

**palliative t.**, t. to alleviate symptoms without curing the disease. preventive t., syn prophylactic t.

**prophylactic t.**, the institution of measures designed to protect a person from an attack of a disease to which he has been, or is liable to be exposed. syn preventive t.

**root canal t.**, (1) the means by which painful or diseased teeth, in which the pulp is involved, are restored to a healthy state; (2) removal of a normal, diseased, or dead pulp by biochemical and mechanical means, enlargement and sterilization of the root ca-

nal, followed by filling the canal, to effect healing of diseased periapical tissues; (3) the diagnosis and t. of diseases of the pulp and their sequelae. syn *endodontic t.*

**Schott t.**, syn *Naheim t.*

**shock t.**, see electroshock therapy.

**solar t.**, syn x-ray to solar therapy.

**symptomatic t.**, therapy aimed at relieving symptoms without necessarily affecting the basic underlying cause(s) of the symptoms.

**Tallerman t.**, use of special apparatus to administer dry heat to rheumatic disorders, traumatic sprains, etc.

**thymus t.**, t. of disease by administration of extracts of thymus gland.

**Tweed edgewise t.**, see edgewise appliance.

**Weir Mitchell t.**, syn *Mitchell's t.*

**tre-ha-la** (trê-hah'la). A saccharine substance containing trehalose and resembling manna, excreted by a parasitic beetle, *Larinus maculatus*. [Fr., fr. Turk. *tigala*, fr. Pers. *tighâl*]

**tre-ha-lase** (trê-hah'las). A glycosidase secreted in the duodenum that hydrolyzes  $\alpha$ -glycosidic 1,1 bonds; an absence or deficiency of this enzyme will lead to deficient digestion of trehalose (autosomal recessive).

**tre-ha-lose** (trê-hah'los). A nonreducing disaccharide, ( $\alpha$ -D-glycosido)- $\alpha$ -D-glucopyranose, contained in trehala; also found in fungi, such as *Aspergillus muscarius*; elevated in individuals with a trehalase deficiency. syn *mycose*.

**Treitz,** Wenzel, Bohemian pathologist, 1819-1872. see T.'s arch; T.'s fascia, fossa; T.'s hernia, ligament, muscle.

**Trélat,** Ulysse, French surgeon, 1828-1890. see T.'s stools, under stool; Leser-T. sign; T.'s sign.

**tre-ma** (trê'mä). 1. syn foramen. 2. syn vulva. [G. *tréma*, a hole]

**Trem-a-to-da** (trêm'â-tô'dä). A class in the phylum Platyhelminthes (the flatworms), consisting of flukes with a leaf-shaped body and two muscular suckers, and an acelomate parenchyma-filled body cavity. Circulatory system and sense organs are not present, but an incomplete alimentary canal is found (lacking an anus). Flukes of interest to human or veterinary medicine are members of the order Digenea, with complete life cycles involving embryonic multiplication in a mollusk first intermediate host. The other order, Monogenea, consists chiefly of parasites of fish that have a simpler pattern of direct development on a single host. [G. *trématôdes*, full of holes, fr. *tréma*, a hole, + *eidô*, appearance]

**trem-a-to-de, trem-a-toid** (trêm'â-tôd, trêm'â-toyd). 1. Common name for a fluke of the class Trematoda. 2. Relating to a fluke of the class Trematoda.

**trem-bles** (trêm'blz). An intoxication of cattle, caused by eating white snakeroot, *Eupatorium urticifolium*, or the rayless goldenrod; the active agent is a higher alcohol, tremetol, which intoxicated cows eliminate in their milk, causing milk sickness when ingested by humans. [L. *tremulus*, trembling, fr. *tremo*, to tremble]

**trem-b'ling.** The shaking or quaking of a tremor.

**trem-ê-loid, trem-ê-loise** (trêm'ê-loyd, -lois). Jelly-like. [L. *tremulus*, trembling]

**trem-o-gram** (trêm'ô-gram). The graphic representation of a tremor taken by means of the tremograph or kymograph. syn *tremogram*.

**trem-o-graph** (trêm'ô-graf). An apparatus for making a graphic record of a tremor. [L. *tremor*, a shaking, + G. *graphô*, to write]

**trem-o-la-bile** (trêm'ô-lä'bîl, -bîl). Inactivated or destroyed by shaking. [L. *tremor*, a shaking, + *labilis*, perishable]

**trem-o-pho-bia** (trêm'ô-fô'bê-ä). Morbid fear of trembling. [L. *tremor*, trembling, + G. *phobos*, fear]

**trem-or** (trêm'ôr, -ôr). 1. Repetitive, often regular, oscillatory movements caused by alternate, or synchronous, but irregular contraction of opposing muscle groups; usually involuntary. 2. Minute orbital movement occurring during fixation on an object. syn *trepidation* (1). [L. a shaking]

**action t.**, syn *intention t.*

**alcoholic withdrawal t.**, intention t. present in the withdrawal

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